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MONTANA
EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Research & Analysis Bureau ■ Department of Labor & Industry ■ 4th Quarter 2000 ■ Vol. 30, No. 4

Montana's high-tech industries

by Phil Brooks, Ph.D., Chief Economist, Research and Analysis Bureau, Job Service Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry

During Montana's recent gubernatorial race, there was much talk about jobs, particularly high-tech jobs. Montana's two United States senators are continuing the public discussion. This article will provide statewide information on private sector, high-tech jobs in Montana.

Definition of high-tech industries

Different entities define high-tech sectors using different criteria. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has been publishing a list of U.S. high-tech industries since the early 1980s. Its latest effort appeared in the June 1999 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. In an article titled "High-technology employment: a broader view," author Daniel Hecker defined high-tech sectors as those industries that met two criteria:

- They had twice the "all industry combined" proportion of engineers, life and physical scientists, engineering and science technicians, computer and mathematical science occupations, and engineering/scientific/computer managers.
- They also had twice the average proportion of research and development workers for all U.S. industries.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Much of the information in this article was presented in draft form by Phil Brooks at a Montana Economic Outlook Seminar in Helena Jan. 23, organized by the University of Montana's Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

Although most workers in today's workforce use technology in some way, they are not considered to be technology workers unless they are required to have a degree in a technology field. These types of workers typically acquire their technology knowledge in post-high school, tech-related education programs, ranging from two-year associate degrees to doctoral programs.

(Continued on next page)

Economic highlights and employment outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 476,700 persons (16 years and older) the fourth quarter of 2000—down 11,400 over the quarter, but up 4,000 over the year.

Employment

The number of Montanans **employed** during the quarter averaged 454,200—down 13,100 over the quarter, but up 4,600 over the year.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans **unemployed** during the quarter averaged 22,500—up 1,700 over the quarter, but down 600 over the year.

Montana's **average unemployment rate** for the quarter was 4.7 percent—up 0.4 percent from third quarter 2000, but down 0.2 percent from fourth quarter 1999.

(See quarterly employment trends table and jobs by industry on page 6)

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Montana high-tech industry methodology

The method used in identifying high-tech industries for this article consisted of four steps.

- First, Montana industries with a concentration of high-tech occupations were identified using Montana occupational data. Starting with a composite list of national industries identified as high-tech since the early 1980s, an initial list of qualifying Montana industries was prepared based on Hecker's criterion of being at least twice the U.S. average (8.4 percent) for high-tech occupations.

Montana's high-tech sector is dominated by service industries, while the national sector is dominated by manufacturing.

- Second, industries that potentially could also be research and development oriented were identified using both of Hecker's criteria—high-tech occupations and proportion of research and development workers. In doing research for this article, an assumption was made that research and development intensity of Montana industries would follow the national pattern. Since no research and development worker or research expenditure data by industry were available for Montana, the initial list of qualifying industries was reduced by those Montana industries not on the national list. Four sectors were eliminated: Combination Gas and Electric Utility Services, Wholesale Professional and Commercial Equipment, Wholesale Electrical Goods, and Cement Manufacturing.

- Third, the list was pared down further by eliminating industry sectors that had at least half their high-tech jobs in the technician occupational category. Additionally, four relatively small manufacturing industries were eliminated: Drug Manufacturing, Paint Manufacturing, Miscellaneous Chemical Manufacturing, and Construction Machinery Manufacturing. A low level of product sophistication, as compared with their national industry counterparts, also characterized two of these four sectors. Drug manufacturing in Montana is primarily botanicals (herbs) rather than pharmaceuticals, and the Miscellaneous Chemical category consists basically of incense and pepper spray manufacturing.

- Fourth, one additional economic sector, the tiny manufacturing industry of Photographic Equipment and Supplies, was eliminated based on lack of product sophistication. The Montana businesses in this industry remanufacture laser printer cartridges, the supplies portion of the national industry.

It is important to note that not all companies in a sector defined as high technology are necessarily high-tech. One portion of the qualifying industry—even one company—can qualify the entire industry. For example, Agricultural Chemicals Manufacturing qualifies as a high-tech sector, even though a major portion of this industry in Montana is the mixing of already prepared fertilizers, including compost. This portion of agricultural chemicals processing probably does not require high-tech occupations and research and development activity. It is the other portions, pesticides and nitrogen fertilizer, which qualify agricultural chemicals as a whole.

It is also true that particular companies in sectors not listed as high-tech would qualify individually if data were available and analyzed on a business establishment by business establishment basis. The analysis summarized in this article was done on an industry basis.

Highlights and projections

Montana's combined high-tech payroll jobs represented 2.7 percent of private sector payroll jobs in 1989, with 57

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percent of those jobs in the service sector. Jobs in the high-tech portion of the service sector are relatively high-wage jobs, illustrating the fact that not all service sector jobs are low-skill and thus low-wage jobs.

Both the percent of private sector jobs and the proportion of high-tech jobs represented by the service sector increased by 1999—and are projected to increase further by 2008.

- In 1999, combined high-tech jobs represented about 3.6 percent of private payroll jobs. They are projected to represent about 4.4 percent by 2008.
- High-tech service sector jobs increased to 71 percent of all high-tech jobs in 1999, with the majority having 1999 annual wages of $31,000 or higher compared to per-job-average annual private sector wages of about $22,000. The service sector share is projected to increase to roughly 77 percent by 2008.

Components of Montana high-tech sector

Table 1 identifies the components of the Montana high-tech sector, which are in both the goods-producing and services segments of the Montana economy.

Table 1 ▼

Montana Private Sector Jobs in High-Tech Industries*

1989, 1999, Projected 2008

Industry	SIC**	1989 Jobs	1999 Jobs	Projected 2008 Jobs	Percent High-Tech Occupations	Average 1999 Wages
HIGH-TECH MINING		***530***	***470***	***340***		
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Extraction	131	530	470	340	15%	$49,000
HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING		***2,110***	***2,700***	***3,310***		
Chemicals		520	500	630		
Copper Oxide, Sulfur & Other Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	281	D	180	170	10%	$45,000
Silane Gas & Other Industrial Organic Chemicals	286	D	200	300	21%	D
Agricultural Chemicals	287	180	120	160	10%	$34,000
Petroleum Refining & Related Products		900	940	810		
Petroleum Refining	291	900	940	810	11%	$60,000
Industrial Machinery		360	800	1230		
Special Industry Machinery	355	D	700	1,130	35%	D
General Industrial Machinery	356	70	80	80	18%	$20,000
Computer and Office Equipment	357	D	20	20	44%	$25,000
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment		240	250	340		
Communications Equipment	366	D	20	20	12%	$38,000
Electronic Components	367	D	230	320	10%	$23,000
Instruments		90	210	300		
Search & Navigation Equipment	381	D	30	30	51%	D
Measuring & Controlling Instruments	382	D	180	270	22%	$30,000
HIGH-TECH SERVICE-TYPE INDUSTRIES		***3,540***	***7,800***	***12,220***		
Communications		0	110	200		
E-mail & Other Message Communication	482	0	110	200	40%	$27,000
Business Services		510	2040	3560		
Computer & Data Processing Services	737	510	2,040	3,560	45%	$33,000
Engineering, Management & Research Services		3,030	5,650	8,460		
Engineering & Architectural Services	871	1,210	2,230	2,790	72%	$38,000
Research & Testing Services	873	800	1,310	2,690	43%	$31,000
Management & Business Consulting Services	874	1,020	2,110	2,980	24%	$38,000
TOTAL HIGH-TECH		***6,180***	***10,970***	***15,870***		
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR PAYROLL JOBS		**225,200**	**305,400**	**359,900**		$22,000
PERCENT HIGH-TECH		**2.7%**	**3.6%**	**4.4%**		

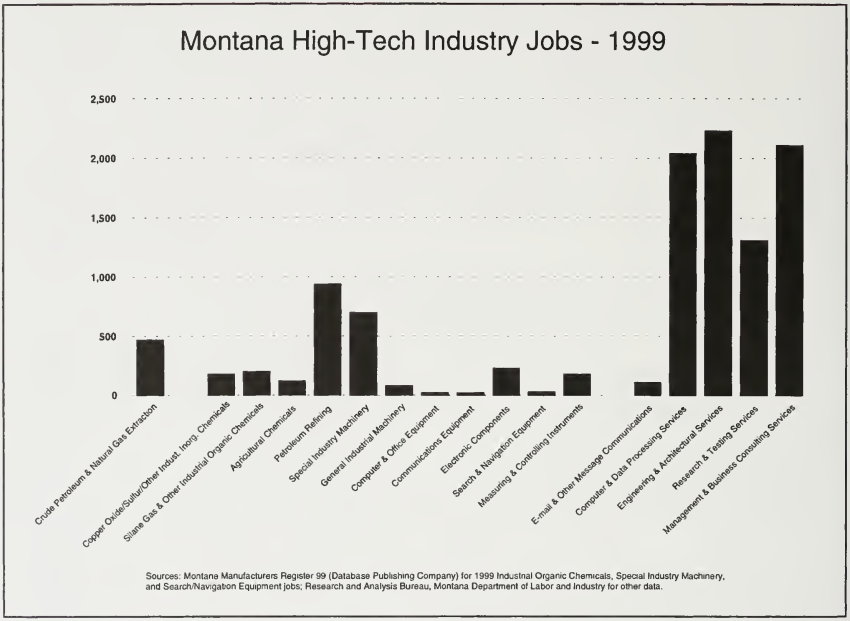
D=Not Disclosable; fewer than 3 establishments or 1 establishment with 80% or more of industry's employment; suppressed sector's jobs included in totals.

*Industries that employ more than twice the national average (4.2%) for scientific/technical/engineering personnel, plus research and development for national industry counterparts, more than twice the all U. S. industry average (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, June 1999).

**Standard Industrial Classification Code.

Sources: Montana Manufacturers Register 99 (Database Publishing Company) for 1999 Industrial Organic Chemicals, Special Industry Machinery, and Search/Navigation Equipment jobs; Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry for other data; industry jobs data rounded to the nearest 10, average wage data rounded to the nearest $1,000.

Figure 1 ▼



Sources: Montana Manufacturers Register 99 (Database Publishing Company) for 1999 Industrial Organic Chemicals, Special Industry Machinery, and Search/Navigation Equipment jobs; Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry for other data.

Figure 1 shows the relative importance of the 17 specific high-tech industries in terms of 1999 jobs.

For economic sectors that produce a physical good, there is one high-tech mining sector, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction, plus 11 specific manufacturing sectors. The largest manufacturing industry is Petroleum Refining with about 900 employees, 11 percent of whom are in high-technology occupations. This sector along with its companion, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction, plus the Industrial Inorganic and Agricultural Chemicals manufacturing industries are what might be called the "old" high-tech, goods-producing industries. All but Ag Chemicals are projected to be at lower employment levels by 2008. All four pay high wages, ranging from $34,000 to $60,000 per year.

The Special Industry Machinery (primarily Semitool, Inc. in Kalispell, according to the *Montana Manufacturers Register 99*, Database Publishing Company) and other small portions of the Industrial Machinery Manufacturing sector, parts of the Electronic Equipment and Instruments Manufacturing sectors, plus Silane Gas (principally Advanced Silicon Materials, Inc. in Butte, according to the *Montana Manufacturers Register 99*) and Other Industrial Organic Chemicals processing, comprise the "new" high-tech manufacturing segment. The range of wages for these sectors goes from $20,000 for General Industrial Machinery (10 percent below the statewide private sector average of $22,000) to $38,000 for Communication Equipment. The percent of high-technology workers for these sectors ranges from 10 to 51 percent.

As mentioned earlier, the vast majority of Montana high-tech employment—about 70 percent in 1999—is in the broadly defined service sector. This is in contrast to the national figure of something over 30 percent. From a wage viewpoint, this disparity is not troubling. Annual service sector wages range from $27,000 for the small Message Communication sector to $38,000 for the Engineering/Architectural and Business Consulting Services sectors.

Employment in all the high-tech services industries is projected to grow—and to grow substantially.

Employment in all the high-tech services industries is projected to grow—and to grow substantially. Overall, high-tech services employment is projected to increase by about 4,400 jobs between 1999 and 2008. This is in sharp contrast to high-tech manufacturing and mining, which combined are projected to increase by only about 500 jobs, most of which is related to the Special Industry Machinery sector. The proportion of high-tech workers in the identified high-tech service sectors ranges from 24 to 72 percent.

Montana high-tech service industries are relatively high-wage industries, hopefully dispelling the myth that all service sector jobs are low wage.

Comparison with U.S. high-tech industries

In 1999, U.S. high-tech employment was 9.4 percent of U.S. private sector payroll employment. In comparison, the Montana percentage of state employment was 3.6 percent, or only about 40 percent of the U.S. percentage of high-tech employment. Although Montana has all of the service sectors on the national list, many of the manufacturing sectors on the national list are either not represented in Montana, are very small in Montana, or are low-tech industries in Montana.

- Four U.S. specific manufacturing sectors have no payroll employment in Montana: Electrical Industrial Apparatus (motors, generators, relays, industrial controls), Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles, Engines and Turbines, and Household Audio and Video Equipment.
- Six national industries are represented in Montana, but the payroll employment is very small, 20 jobs or less. These are: Computers and Office Equipment; Communications Equipment; Soaps, Cleaners, and Toilet Preparations; Plastic Materials and Synthetics; Paint and Related Products; and Photographic Equipment/Supplies. The last four are also low-tech in Montana.
- Additional U.S. manufacturing industries with low-tech Montana counterparts are: Motor Vehicles and Equipment, Aircraft and Parts, Drugs, Medical Equipment and Instruments, Construction Equipment, Miscellaneous Chemicals, and Ammunition and Other Ordnance. The Motor Vehicles and Aircraft industries are very large high-tech industries nationally—but relatively small, low-tech industries in Montana.

Conclusions

Montana's high-tech sector is smaller as a percent of the state's private employment than the U.S. high-tech sector is relative to the national economy. The Montana high-tech sector, however, grew in relative importance to the state's private economy over the last decade—and growth is projected to continue through 2008.

Montana's high-tech sector is dominated by service industries, while the national sector is dominated by manufacturing. This divergence is not too surprising, since the manufacturing employment share of Montana's economy is much smaller as compared with the U.S. manufacturing share.

Finally, Montana high-tech service industries are relatively high-wage industries, hopefully dispelling the myth that all service sector jobs are low wage. ■

Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	MONTANA Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2000 - 4th	476,700	454,200	22,500	4.7%	3.7%
2000 - 3rd	488,100	467,300	20,800	4.3%	4.1%
2000 - 2nd	483,500	461,200	22,300	4.6%	3.9%
2000 - 1st	474,500	446,500	28,000	5.9%	4.4%
1999 - 4th	472,700	449,600	23,100	4.9%	3.8%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2000 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Montana averaged 396,800 jobs during the fourth quarter of 2000—down 400 jobs over the quarter, but up 8,100 jobs over the year.

MINING averaged 5,000 jobs—staying about the same over the quarter and over the year.

CONSTRUCTION averaged 21,400 jobs—down over the quarter by about 1,500 jobs, but up over the year by about 1,200 jobs. **General building contractors** stayed steady over the quarter, but **heavy construction** was down about 900 jobs, and **special trades** was down about 600. Over the year, heavy construction and special trades were each up about 400 jobs, while general building contractors was up about 300.

MANUFACTURING averaged 25,000 jobs—staying the same over the quarter and over the year. An over-the-year job decrease of about 500 jobs in **lumber and wood products** was balanced out by job gains in **other durable manufacturing**.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 22,700 jobs—staying about the same over the quarter and over the year.

TRADE averaged 103,800 jobs—down about 2,400 jobs over the quarter, but up about 1,100 jobs over the year. **Eating and drinking places** accounted for almost all of the over-the-quarter job decline and about half of the over-the-year increase.

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 18,300 jobs for the quarter—about the same over the quarter, but up about 700 jobs over the year, fairly evenly split between **finance** and **insurance**.

SERVICES averaged 117,500 jobs—down about 3,400 over the quarter, but up about 3,700 over the year. The largest over-the-quarter decreases came in **hotels and other lodging places** and **amusement, including movies.** The largest over-the-year increases came in **business services** and **social services.**

TOTAL GOVERNMENT averaged 83,000 jobs—up about 6,500 jobs over the quarter, and up about 1,300 jobs over the year. Most of the quarterly gain was because of public schools starting up again after the summer break. The over-the-year gain was mostly in **other state government** and **total federal government**, with about half those jobs connected to wildfire fighting and forest rehabilitation.

Average hours and earnings

Average hourly earnings for production workers averaged $12.02 for the fourth quarter of 2000—up 23 cents over the quarter and up 28 cents over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.1—down eight-tenths of an hour over the quarter, and down one-tenth of an hour over the year.

Average weekly earnings averaged $385.84—down $2.05 over the quarter, but up $7.81 over the year. ■

Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

Agriculture

⇨**High-speed grain elevators** are cropping up on Montana's landscape. Elevators are being built or planned for at least nine locations around the state to take advantage of railroad-offered discounts for loading 110-car trains within 15 hours.

⇨**Western Montana apple growers** had the option this fall of shipping apples to a cider plant in Polson established by the Mission Mountain Market Project, which hopes the plant will be taken over by a cooperative of apple growers in the future. Cider was sold through farmers' markets and stores in western Montana.

Mining

⇨**Montana Resources Inc.** employees remain off the job because of high energy costs. A company spokesperson says laid-off workers will be called back to work if the Butte mine returns to production, but that won't happen until acceptable power prices and mine restart money are secured. At full operation, the mine employs about 350 people.

⇨**The Stillwater Mining Co.** is looking for another 200 underground miners to work at the company's platinum and palladium mine near Nye, where 300 workers are already employed. A spokesperson says the company will be hiring an additional 150 miners in 2001 when a second underground mine along the East Boulder drainage near Big Timber goes into production. He says the two mines could employ a total of about 1,600 workers in the future.

Construction

⇨**A $3.6 million medical office building** is being built next to Barrett Memorial Hospital in Dillon while $600,000 in remodeling is being done on the hospital.

⇨**Work has begun in Billings** on the first phase of Food Services of America's five-phase, five-year expansion project. A six-story steel building is under construction as the first phase of the food distribution center project.

Manufacturing

⇨**After cutting production by one-half** in December because of high energy costs, Columbia Falls Aluminum Co. decided in January to shut down for a year and sell the electricity it had previously contracted for. The company says there is more money to be made by selling the low-cost electricity it has under contract from the Bonneville Power Administration than using it to make aluminum. All employees—including those laid off in earlier cutbacks—will receive full pay and benefits through the end of 2001. The plan is for the plant to return to half production in January 2002.

⇨**Ash Grove Cement Co.** has extended the length of its yearly maintenance shutdown because of high electricity prices. Located in Montana City near Helena, the cement plant employs about 85 people.

⇨**Smurfit-Stone Container Corp.** has shut down two of the three paper milling machines at its Missoula plant. An official says the first machine was shut down because of both a seasonal downturn in paper demand and rising electricity prices, but the second machine was shut down primarily because of high power costs. The mill has contracted for about half of its expected energy needs for the next five years, but at a higher price than in the past.

⇨**Plum Building Systems, Inc.** has opened a manufacturing facility in Laurel where 18 employees build housing components such as roof trusses and floor panels. A company spokesperson says the Minnesota-based company hopes to eventually employ 40 workers in Laurel. Plum Building already has plants in North Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa.

⇨ExxonMobil Corp. has cut production at its refinery in Billings because of high electricity prices, but a spokesperson says there have been no layoffs among the refinery's 250 employees.

⇨Great Falls' Montana Refining Co. is selling its locally-produced gasoline at the Oasis gas station in Great Falls, and is working with a petroleum distributor in Kalispell to market Montana Refining gasoline through other gas stations around the state.

⇨A Sun River company has invented a small combine that can replace the header on an old combine or attach to a tractor at about one-fourth the cost of a new combine. Technological Solutions International started in Black Eagle in 1996 and moved to Sun River in 1999. It also develops robotics and writes software for precision farm equipment—and produces a powder-based paint for metal equipment. The Turbo Harvester is expected to be on the market by spring of 2001 and can be used to harvest small grains, soybeans, peas and legumes.

⇨A Billings-area family that grows turf has branched into the manufacture and sale of an automatic sod cutter and stacker, and a four-pallet hauler of its own design. Trebro Manufacturing employs about 15 people.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

⇨HealthDirectory.com, a Missoula-based Internet company, has secured a $3 million investment from Korean software company Medidas Inc. Health Directory.com has created an on-line medical society directory. A company spokesperson says the partnership with Medidas will bring the technology that will allow doctors to share files over the Internet. The Missoula company has 33 employees.

⇨Montana Communications Network (MCN) Internet service provider—acquired by Virginia-based OneMain.com a year ago—has been sold to the nation's second-largest Internet service provider, Atlanta, Georgia-based Earth Link. Technical support will be moved from Billings to Rocklin, Calif. About 40 employees are affected.

⇨The Calgary-based company that is purchasing Montana Power Co.'s nonregulated oil and gas business has announced the layoff of 11 employees in its Butte office. A spokesperson for PanCanadian Petroleum Limited says about half of the eliminated jobs duplicate marketing jobs already in place in Pan Canadian's organization.

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

⇨DADCO, a Great Falls-based financial services holding company, has changed its name to Davidson Companies. As part of the name change, the company's Financial Aims Corp. is now Davidson Investment Advisors. DADCO Travel is now Davidson Travel. Not changing names are D.A. Davidson, the company's investment firm, and Davidson Trust Co., the company's comprehensive wealth management and trust operation.

⇨U.S. Bancorp is being acquired by Firstar Corp., creating the eighth-largest bank in the United States. A bank spokesperson says there will be no layoffs at U.S. Bancorp's 10 branches in Montana. Firstar has no banks in Montana. The combined bank will keep the U.S. Bancorp name. Shareholder and regulatory approval must be obtained.

Trade

⇨Helena is to get a Bon Marche store according to an announcement by Federated Department Stores, Inc. The store will be constructed in the Northside Center with an anticipated opening date of Nov. 1, 2001.

⇨Old Navy is building a store on North Reserve in Missoula.

⇨Wal-Mart is building a second store in Missoula. The superstore with grocery department is being built on North Reserve.

⇨**A Pier 1 Imports store** has opened in Bozeman's Bridger Peaks Town Center.

⇨**An American Eagle Outfitters** clothing and footwear store has opened in Rimrock Mall in Billings.

⇨**Bozeman's Kenyon Noble Lumber Co.** has announced the purchase of Livingston's Aldrich Lumber.

⇨**Hudson Furniture** is closing in Helena.

⇨**Thurman Electric and Plumbing Supply** in Great Falls is transforming itself into a liquidator business. It is the only store in the 16-store Thurman retail chain, based in Bothell, Wash., that is making the experimental change.

Services

⇨**Seattle-based Corixa Corp.** has acquired San Francisco-based Coulter Pharmaceutical. Coulter Pharmaceutical is a developer of drugs and therapies for cancer treatment and autoimmune diseases, including a product designed to treat patients with certain strains of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. The Corixa biotechnology firm acquired Hamilton's Ribi Immunochem last year, and employs about 100 people at the former Ribi laboratory.

⇨**Benefis Healthcare** in Great Falls has trimmed the equivalent of 90 jobs from its payroll through attrition in a move to cut costs. The hospital now employs about 2,030 workers.

⇨**St. Vincent Hospital and Health Center** in Billings has changed its name to St. Vincent Healthcare. St. James Community Hospital in Butte has become St. James Healthcare. And Holy Rosary Health Center in Miles City has become Holy Rosary Healthcare. The three hospitals are part of the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth Health System with headquarters in Leavenworth, Kan.

⇨**West Mont** home health care agency has closed its offices in Missoula, Kalispell and Hamilton. Difficulty in finding home health care aides was cited as one of the reasons for the western Montana closures.

⇨**An Alabama-based company** is building blood donation centers in Billings and Missoula. Community Bio-Resources, Inc. specializes in separating plasma from blood. It pays for blood donations and likes to locate in mid-sized cities with a college base. It currently has 20 centers around the nation.

⇨**A low-budget, coming-of-age movie** revolving around six-man football is being filmed in the Great Falls area. It is named "The Slaughter Rule" after a rule in six-man football where a game is called if one team runs up a 45-point lead. Football game scenes are being filmed in Augusta.

Government

⇨**The U.S. Forest Service** has announced plans to hire about 3,500 workers to work on the National Fire Plan developed with the U.S. Department of the Interior to address wildfire threats across the United States. Most will be entry-level forestry technicians assigned to fire fighting positions. The majority of jobs will be temporary or seasonal. ■

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.

TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
December 2000 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	141,319	136,092	5,227	3.7%
MONTANA	473,202	450,008	23,194	4.9%
YELLOWSTONE	73,484	71,034	2,450	3.3%
CASCADE	36,669	34,950	1,719	4.7%
MISSOULA	58,084	56,142	1,942	3.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,452	4,266	186	4.2%
BIG HORN	6,177	5,133	1,044	16.9%
BLAINE	2,587	2,411	176	6.8%
BROADWATER	2,003	1,903	100	5.0%
CARBON	4,668	4,420	248	5.3%
CARTER	978	960	18	1.8%
CHOUTEAU	2,589	2,499	90	3.5%
CUSTER	6,414	6,099	315	4.9%
DANIELS	1,285	1,242	43	3.3%
DAWSON	5,582	5,424	158	2.8%
DEER LODGE	3,920	3,584	336	8.6%
FALLON	1,427	1,366	61	4.3%
FERGUS	6,225	5,769	456	7.3%
FLATHEAD	38,137	35,849	2,288	6.0%
GALLATIN	43,401	42,114	1,287	3.0%
GARFIELD	980	945	35	3.6%
GLACIER	4,604	3,910	694	15.1%
GOLDEN VALLEY	519	478	41	7.9%
GRANITE	1,228	1,128	100	8.1%
HILL	9,476	9,104	372	3.9%
JEFFERSON	5,018	4,750	268	5.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,116	1,044	72	6.5%
LAKE	12,288	11,478	810	6.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,660	26,438	1,222	4.4%
LIBERTY	1,184	1,155	29	2.4%
LINCOLN	6,747	5,996	751	11.1%
MCCONE	1,145	1,118	27	2.4%
MADISON	3,832	3,652	180	4.7%
MEAGHER	1,141	1,053	88	7.7%
MINERAL	1,644	1,470	174	10.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,782	1,641	141	7.9%
PARK	10,443	9,782	661	6.3%
PETROLEUM	397	381	16	4.0%
PHILLIPS	2,164	2,062	102	4.7%
PONDERA	3,268	3,123	145	4.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,175	1,146	29	2.5%
POWELL	2,370	2,251	119	5.0%
PRAIRIE	667	622	45	6.7%
RAVALLI	18,362	17,314	1,048	5.7%
RICHLAND	5,409	5,176	233	4.3%
ROOSEVELT	4,150	3,816	334	8.0%
ROSEBUD	4,233	3,924	309	7.3%
SANDERS	4,213	3,830	383	9.1%
SHERIDAN	1,981	1,899	82	4.1%
SILVER BOW	16,482	15,448	1,034	6.3%
STILLWATER	5,007	4,784	223	4.5%
SWEET GRASS	1,834	1,783	51	2.8%
TETON	3,318	3,173	145	4.4%
TOOLE	2,997	2,929	68	2.3%
TREASURE	496	478	18	3.6%
VALLEY	4,054	3,894	160	3.9%
WHEATLAND	1,198	1,139	59	4.9%
WIBAUX	540	528	12	2.2%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,678	31,188	1,490	4.6%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
November 2000 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	141,025	135,731	5,295	3.8%
MONTANA	476,367	452,911	23,456	4.9%
YELLOWSTONE	73,679	70,994	2,685	3.6%
CASCADE	36,910	35,066	1,844	5.0%
MISSOULA	58,361	56,466	1,895	3.2%
BEAVERHEAD	4,578	4,398	180	3.9%
BIG HORN	6,386	5,225	1,161	18.2%
BLAINE	2,586	2,410	176	6.8%
BROADWATER	2,008	1,931	77	3.8%
CARBON	4,515	4,225	290	6.4%
CARTER	996	981	15	1.5%
CHOUTEAU	2,598	2,517	81	3.1%
CUSTER	6,418	6,128	290	4.5%
DANIELS	1,289	1,256	33	2.6%
DAWSON	5,616	5,454	162	2.9%
DEER LODGE	3,906	3,581	325	8.3%
FALLON	1,486	1,420	66	4.4%
FERGUS	6,351	5,894	457	7.2%
FLATHEAD	38,442	36,139	2,303	6.0%
GALLATIN	43,392	41,897	1,495	3.4%
GARFIELD	998	961	37	3.7%
GLACIER	4,899	4,240	659	13.5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	528	480	48	9.1%
GRANITE	1,197	1,092	105	8.8%
HILL	9,455	9,060	395	4.2%
JEFFERSON	5,072	4,781	291	5.7%
JUDITH BASIN	1,153	1,100	53	4.6%
LAKE	12,426	11,737	689	5.5%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,777	26,608	1,169	4.2%
LIBERTY	1,187	1,154	33	2.8%
LINCOLN	6,871	6,199	672	9.8%
MCCONE	1,152	1,117	35	3.0%
MADISON	3,837	3,655	182	4.7%
MEAGHER	1,100	1,023	77	7.0%
MINERAL	1,724	1,557	167	9.7%
MUSSELSHELL	1,814	1,687	127	7.0%
PARK	10,641	9,980	661	6.2%
PETROLEUM	406	395	11	2.7%
PHILLIPS	2,203	2,106	97	4.4%
PONDERA	3,296	3,158	138	4.2%
POWDER RIVER	1,207	1,178	29	2.4%
POWELL	2,388	2,274	114	4.8%
PRAIRIE	693	649	44	6.3%
RAVALLI	18,553	17,534	1,019	5.5%
RICHLAND	5,572	5,317	255	4.6%
ROOSEVELT	4,159	3,823	336	8.1%
ROSEBUD	4,257	3,978	279	6.6%
SANDERS	4,284	3,937	347	8.1%
SHERIDAN	1,980	1,908	72	3.6%
SILVER BOW	16,444	15,421	1,023	6.2%
STILLWATER	5,043	4,804	239	4.7%
SWEET GRASS	1,844	1,791	53	2.9%
TETON	3,283	3,158	125	3.8%
TOOLE	2,995	2,905	90	3.0%
TREASURE	488	475	13	2.7%
VALLEY	4,152	3,983	169	4.1%
WHEATLAND	1,220	1,163	57	4.7%
WIBAUX	552	541	11	2.0%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,849	31,389	1,460	4.4%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

00 BMK
October 2000 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	140,893	135,771	5,122	3.6%
MONTANA	480,492	459,653	20,839	4.3%
YELLOWSTONE	72,770	70,385	2,385	3.3%
CASCADE	36,628	34,898	1,730	4.7%
MISSOULA	57,095	55,472	1,623	2.8%
BEAVERHEAD	4,851	4,675	176	3.6%
BIG HORN	6,589	5,375	1,214	18.4%
BLAINE	2,878	2,733	145	5.0%
BROADWATER	2,145	2,063	82	3.8%
CARBON	4,713	4,519	194	4.1%
CARTER	1,179	1,164	15	1.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,969	2,892	77	2.6%
CUSTER	6,469	6,252	217	3.4%
DANIELS	1,361	1,335	26	1.9%
DAWSON	5,603	5,470	133	2.4%
DEER LODGE	3,801	3,551	250	6.6%
FALLON	1,558	1,510	48	3.1%
FERGUS	6,606	6,328	278	4.2%
FLATHEAD	38,589	36,479	2,110	5.5%
GALLATIN	43,293	42,147	1,146	2.6%
GARFIELD	1,174	1,138	36	3.1%
GLACIER	5,327	4,712	615	11.5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	568	553	15	2.6%
GRANITE	1,240	1,148	92	7.4%
HILL	9,540	9,157	383	4.0%
JEFFERSON	5,047	4,787	260	5.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,253	1,215	38	3.0%
LAKE	12,697	12,036	661	5.2%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,678	26,642	1,036	3.7%
LIBERTY	1,288	1,247	41	3.2%
LINCOLN	6,764	6,170	594	8.8%
MCCONE	1,316	1,293	23	1.7%
MADISON	4,144	3,993	151	3.6%
MEAGHER	1,175	1,098	77	6.6%
MINERAL	1,723	1,598	125	7.3%
MUSSELSHELL	1,899	1,771	128	6.7%
PARK	11,007	10,479	528	4.8%
PETROLEUM	455	445	10	2.2%
PHILLIPS	2,379	2,302	77	3.2%
PONDERA	3,560	3,404	156	4.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,316	1,290	26	2.0%
POWELL	2,453	2,336	117	4.8%
PRAIRIE	733	707	26	3.5%
RAVALLI	18,530	17,719	811	4.4%
RICHLAND	5,927	5,657	270	4.6%
ROOSEVELT	4,277	3,927	350	8.2%
ROSEBUD	4,488	4,146	342	7.6%
SANDERS	4,318	4,055	263	6.1%
SHERIDAN	2,075	2,019	56	2.7%
SILVER BOW	16,385	15,357	1,028	6.3%
STILLWATER	5,149	4,937	212	4.1%
SWEET GRASS	1,961	1,920	41	2.1%
TETON	3,638	3,516	122	3.4%
TOOLE	3,156	3,074	82	2.6%
TREASURE	573	555	18	3.1%
VALLEY	4,257	4,135	122	2.9%
WHEATLAND	1,339	1,293	46	3.4%
WIBAUX	588	573	15	2.6%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,725	31,429	1,296	4.0%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

2000 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	471.9	474.1	477.7	480.6	482.4	488.1	493.4	489.8	481.1	480.5	476.5	473.2	480.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	443.5	445.6	450.6	457.4	460.8	466.0	471.0	469.4	461.5	459.7	453.0	450.0	457.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6	41.3	42.3	46.7	48.0	36.5	36.1	41.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	28.3	28.5	27.1	23.2	21.6	22.1	22.4	20.4	19.6	20.8	23.5	23.2	23.4
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%	4.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	4.4%	4.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.9	468.3	470.0	473.5	473.8	478.7	487.3	481.8	471.6	473.3	472.8	472.1	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.0	436.6	440.2	448.7	451.0	455.0	465.0	461.4	451.6	452.0	449.8	447.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.9	31.7	29.8	24.8	22.8	23.7	22.3	20.4	20.0	21.3	23.0	25.1	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.6%	6.8%	6.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%

1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	454.7	458.4	460.2	464.4	465.9	471.7	479.6	475.4	466.5	467.1	467.5	465.9	466.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	423.8	427.2	429.8	438.7	441.9	446.3	455.8	453.9	444.6	443.0	440.6	437.4	440.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	26.8	27.4	27.9	31.8	39.3	40.1	38.2	40.8	39.9	39.4	45.1	38.9	36.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.9	31.2	30.4	25.7	24.0	25.4	23.8	21.5	21.9	24.1	26.9	28.5	26.2
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.5%	5.1%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	5.2%	5.8%	6.1%	5.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	5.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%

1997 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	443.4	446.3	448.6	452.7	454.2	459.4	467.4	464.3	454.2	455.2	454.8	454.9	454.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	415.5	418.0	420.9	428.3	432.5	435.9	444.6	443.7	433.9	432.9	429.7	427.2	430.3
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	24.7	22.9	27.0	28.1	32.4	36.0	38.2	40.1	41.6	37.4	33.9	26.3	32.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.9	28.3	27.7	24.4	21.7	23.5	22.8	20.6	20.3	22.3	25.1	27.7	24.3
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%	5.5%	6.1%	5.4%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.9%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY REVISED TO 2000 BENCHMARKS.
2/NONADDITIVE INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970
SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

CES

99 BM

(Page 1)

2000 (Preliminary)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	376.0	378.1	383.0	387.1	394.7	396.4	393.7	396.9	401.0	398.2	396.5	395.6	391.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	297.0	297.6	299.9	304.3	310.1	318.7	320.8	322.1	319.2	315.2	312.9	313.1	310.9
GOODS PRODUCING	45.8	45.8	46.4	48.9	50.4	52.4	52.6	53.2	52.6	53.0	51.6	49.5	50.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	330.2	332.3	336.6	338.2	344.3	344.0	341.1	343.7	348.4	345.2	344.9	346.1	341.3
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	251.2	251.8	253.5	255.4	259.7	266.3	268.2	268.9	266.6	262.2	261.3	263.6	260.7
MINING	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0
METAL MINING	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
COAL MINING	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
CONSTRUCTION	16.7	16.7	17.5	19.9	21.0	22.5	22.8	23.1	22.8	22.8	21.4	19.9	20.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT	2.4	2.5	2.8	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.4	4.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	8.8	8.9	9.3	10.4	10.8	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.5	10.9	10.4	10.6
MANUFACTURING	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.0	24.3	24.8	25.0	25.1	24.9	25.1	25.0	24.8	24.6
DURABLE GOODS	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9
*LOGGING	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
SAWMILLS & PLANING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.6
TRANSPORTATION	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5
RAILROAD	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1
COMMUNICATIONS	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
TELEPHONE COMM.	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8
COMBINATION UTILITY	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
TRADE	99.0	98.4	99.1	100.6	102.9	105.5	105.9	106.9	105.8	103.6	103.4	104.5	103.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.0	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.7
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6
RETAIL TRADE	80.3	79.8	80.5	81.7	83.9	86.5	87.1	88.1	87.2	85.0	85.0	86.0	84.3
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.8	9.0
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.4	7.7
FOOD STORES	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

TABLE III
M O N T A N A
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

CES

99 BM

2000 (Preliminary)

(Page 2)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
GAS STATIONS	5 3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5 4	5.6	5 7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5 5	5 5	5 5
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2 3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2 4	2.3	2.3	2 5	2.6	2 3
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.5	3 4	3 5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3 6
EATING & DRINKING	29.5	29.5	30.2	30 6	31 8	33 3	33.7	34 3	34 0	32 1	31 4	31 5	31 8
MISC. RETAIL	8.7	8 6	8 5	8 6	8 9	9 0	9 0	9 1	9 2	9.0	9 1	9 5	8 9
FINANCE, INS REAL EST	17 5	17 6	17 6	17.7	17 9	18 1	18.2	18 2	18 1	18.2	18 4	18.4	18 0
FINANCE	9 1	9 2	9 2	9 2	9.2	9 3	9 4	9 4	9 4	9.4	9 5	9.5	9.3
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.6	6 6	6.6	6.6	6 7	6.7	6 8	6.8	6.7	6 7	6.8	6.8	6.7
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.7	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 8	4 9	4 9	4.9	4 8	4 8	4 9	4.9	4 8
INSURANCE	4 8	4 8	4 8	4.9	4 9	4 9	4.9	4 9	4 9	5.0	5.1	5.1	4 9
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2 5	2 4	2 5	2.5	2 5	2.5	2 5	2 6	2 6	2 6	2.6	2.6	2.5
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.3	2.3	2.4	2 4	2.4	2 4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2 4	2.4	2.4	2.4
REAL ESTATE	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3.8	3 9	3.9	3 9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3 8	3.8
SERVICES	112 4	113 4	114 4	114.7	116 3	120.0	121 5	121 1	120.0	117.7	116.9	118.0	117.2
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9 6	9 7	9 8	9.1	9.3	11 2	12.5	12 4	11.1	10.2	9 5	10.0	10.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	2 9	3.0	3 0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2 8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	15 1	15 2	15 4	15.7	16.2	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.4	16.5
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.5	5 5	5 6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	7 6	7 8	7 9	8 1	8.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.2	8.0	7.9	8 1	8.5
HEALTH SERVICES	35.2	35 2	35.3	35 2	35.3	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.2	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.3
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	5.1	5 0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5 1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1
HOSPITALS	18 3	18.3	18 3	18 2	18.3	18 4	18 5	18 4	18.2	18 1	18.2	18 2	18 3
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2 5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.7	3 9	4 0	3 9	3 8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.2	4 2	3.7
SOCIAL SERVICES	11 8	11 8	11 9	12.0	12.1	11 8	11.8	12 0	12 3	12.5	12 6	12.6	12 1
RESIDENTIAL CARE	2 7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2 8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	9 3	9.3	9 4	9 4	9 5	9.6	9.6	9 5	9 4	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	7.5	7 6	7 7	7 9	8.0	8.1	8 3	8.1	7 9	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.9
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2 2	2 2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2 4	2.4
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1 9	2.0	2 1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1 9	1.9	1.8	1 8	1.9	2 0	1.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	79 0	80.5	83.1	82.8	84.6	77.7	72 9	74.8	81 8	83.0	83.6	82.5	80.5
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT	12.0	12.0	13.6	13.1	15.1	13.9	14 4	14 2	13.9	13.2	12.8	12 5	13 4
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	24.1	24 5	25.1	25.1	24 3	21.3	21 3	23.1	26.3	26.0	26.0	25 4	24 4
STATE EDUCATION	12 9	13.2	13.6	13.6	12.7	9.7	9 6	9.8	13.0	14 0	14.2	13 6	12 5
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	11 2	11 4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11 8	13.3	13.3	12 0	11.7	11 8	11.9
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	42.9	44 0	44 4	44 6	45.2	42.5	37.2	37.5	41 6	43 8	44 8	44 6	42.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.3	29 4	29.6	29 4	29.3	25.2	20.7	20.5	25.4	28.5	29.3	29.4	27.1
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	14 6	14 7	14 8	15.2	15.8	17.3	16.6	17.0	16.1	15.3	15 4	15.2	15.7

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

CES

2000 (Preliminary)

99 BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	190.7	192.2	194.8	194.9	198.4	198.5	194.7	195.7	199.9	200.0	199.2	199.7	196.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	147.1	147.3	147.8	148.8	151.7	156.0	156.3	156.5	156.5	154.7	153.3	154.0	152.5
MINING	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
MANUFACTURING	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
TCU 1/	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4
TRANSPORTATION	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
TRADE	47.1	46.5	46.8	47.3	49.2	50.9	51.2	51.3	50.7	49.3	49.3	49.2	49.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5
RETAIL TRADE	42.7	42.0	42.2	42.7	44.6	46.3	46.8	46.9	46.3	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.6
EATING & DRINKING	16.8	16.7	17.2	17.2	18.2	19.3	19.6	19.8	19.6	18.4	17.9	17.5	18.2
FIRE 2/	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.1
FINANCE	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2
SERVICES	72.9	73.3	73.6	73.9	74.4	76.4	76.4	76.5	77.1	76.6	75.6	76.3	75.3
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.6	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.4	5.5	5.4	6.2
HEALTH SERVICES	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.9	29.3	29.9	29.7	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43.6	44.9	47.0	46.1	46.7	42.5	38.4	39.2	43.4	45.3	45.9	45.7	44.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	6.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.3
STATE GOVERNMENT	13.2	13.8	14.1	14.1	13.9	12.0	11.7	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.0	13.6	13.5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	25.7	26.4	26.8	26.9	27.0	25.1	21.0	20.4	24.2	26.1	27.0	27.1	25.3

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

CES

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Workers (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	Oct. 2000	Nov 2000	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov 2000	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999
*TOTAL PRIVATE	266.3	263.4	264.1	258.6	$393.25	$384.32	$380.33	$373.01
MINING	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	$832.04	$804.64	$801.09	$760.61
*CONSTRUCTION	18.4	17.0	15.6	15.3	$661.44	$620.66	$588.07	$587.88
MANUFACTURING	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.1	$576.63	$553.97	$551.61	$558.06
Durable Goods	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	$550.20	$527.44	$521.50	$538.80
Nondurable	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	$639.29	$616.32	$621.62	$599.94
*TCU 1/	20.0	19.7	19.9	20.2	$594.70	$590.55	$588.24	$578.36
*Transportation	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.2	$530.53	$527.63	$527.42	$503.79
*Comm. & Util.	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.0	$725.38	$716.83	$710.33	$720.56
*TRADE	91.6	91.7	92.8	90.5	$289.56	$288.39	$287.79	$288.23
*Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.8	$506.02	$519.48	$511.10	$499.74
*Retail Trade	75.9	76.1	77.1	74.7	$244.51	$241.97	$241.68	$243.82
*FIRE 2/	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.0	$403.92	$393.82	$396.18	$391.07
*SERVICES	99.5	98.4	99.2	96.6	$346.26	$340.80	$342.24	$323.39

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.5	32.0	31.8	31.8	$12.10	$12.01	$11.96	$11.73
MINING	44.0	42.8	41.4	41.7	$18.91	$18.80	$19.35	$18.24
*CONSTRUCTION	38.3	36.9	33.7	35.5	$17.27	$16.82	$17.45	$16.56
MANUFACTURING	39.2	38.1	38.2	39.3	$14.71	$14.54	$14.44	$14.20
Durable Goods	39.3	38.0	37.9	39.1	$14.00	$13.88	$13.76	$13.78
Nondurable	39.1	38.4	38.9	39.6	$16.35	$16.05	$15.98	$15.15
*TCU 1/	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.0	$15.65	$15.50	$15.48	$15.22
*Transportation	37.1	37.5	37.7	36.8	$14.30	$14.07	$13.99	$13.69
*Comm. & Util.	39.9	39.3	38.5	40.3	$18.18	$18.24	$18.45	$17.88
*TRADE	30.1	29.7	29.7	30.5	$9.62	$9.71	$9.69	$9.45
*Wholesale Trade	36.3	37.0	36.3	36.8	$13.94	$14.04	$14.08	$13.58
*Retail Trade	28.8	28.3	28.3	29.2	$8.49	$8.55	$8.54	$8.35
*FIRE 2/	36.0	35.1	35.5	35.2	$11.22	$11.22	$11.16	$11.11
*SERVICES	30.4	30.0	30.1	28.9	$11.39	$11.36	$11.37	$11.19

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES
2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.
ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	2000		1999		1998	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	168.8	165.6	164.3	161.0	161.6	158.4
February	169.8	166.5	164.5	161.1	161.9	158.5
March	171.2	167.9	165.0	161.4	162.2	158.7
April	171.3	168.0	166.2	162.7	162.5	159.1
May	171.5	168.2	166.2	162.8	162.8	159.5
June	172.4	169.2	166.2	162.8	163.0	159.7
July	172.8	169.4	166.7	163.3	163.2	159.8
August	172.8	169.3	167.1	163.8	163.4	160.0
September	173.7	170.4	167.9	164.7	163.6	160.2
October	174.0	170.6	168.2	165.0	164.0	160.6
November	174.1	170.9	168.3	165.1	164.0	160.7
December	174.0	170.7	168.3	165.1	163.9	160.7
Dec-to-Dec %	3.4%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	1.6%	1.6%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:	172.2	168.9	166.6	163.2	163.0	159.7
Ann Avg %	3.4%	3.5%	2.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%

Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	Relative Importance	Dec. 2000	% Change From Nov. 2000	% Change From Dec. 1999	Ann Average % 2000	Ann Average % 1999
ALL ITEMS	100%	174.0	-0.1%	3.4%	3.4%	2.2%
Food & Beverages	16%	170.5	0.6%	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%
Housing	40%	171.9	0.2%	4.3%	3.5%	2.2%
Apparel	5%	127.8	-3.0%	-1.8%	-1.3%	-1.3%
Transportation	17%	154.4	-0.5%	4.1%	6.2%	2.0%
Medical Care	6%	264.8	0.3%	4.2%	4.1%	3.5%
Recreation	6%	103.7	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.9%
Education and Communication	5%	103.6	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%
Other Goods & Services	5%	274.0	-0.8%	4.2%	5.0%	8.7%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	Dec. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 1999	Ann Average 2000	Ann Average 1999
(1982-84 = $1.00)	$0.58	$0.57	$0.59	$0.58	$0.60

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.

TABLE VII
NEW AND CHANGED OWNERSHIP BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

Due to a change in computer software, we're not able to publish current information. As soon as we're able to get new and changed ownership businesses, we'll begin publishing the information.

TABLE VIII

Unemployment Insurance

Initial Claims

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	5,363	5,112	6,362	6,594	6,057	6,591	6,588	7,495	7,546	6,749	5,915	5,977
February	2,896	3,584	3,926	3,265	3,170	3,666	3,370	3,938	3,270	3,214	3,108	3,088
March	2,648	2,703	2,723	2,881	2,784	2,948	3,002	2,869	2,724	3,220	2,793	2,352
April	2,609	2,484	2,999	2,949	2,829	3,081	2,948	2,826	3,360	2,916	2,941	2,354
May	1,683	1,856	2,015	2,129	2,033	2,265	2,330	2,351	2,075	1,913	1,982	1,944
June	1,837	1,970	1,829	2,484	2,120	2,470	2,689	2,222	2,280	2,449	2,252	1,993
July	1,905	2,013	2,125	2,423	2,246	2,317	2,281	2,254	2,337	2,143	2,029	2,594
August	1,598	1,760	1,429	1,650	1,466	1,662	1,842	1,631	1,680	1,596	1,535	2,101
September	1,427	1,564	1,599	1,758	1,744	1,626	1,579	1,825	1,700	1,740	1,544	2,307
October	2,211	2,789	2,891	2,822	2,860	2,943	3,245	3,392	3,142	3,580	2,689	2,983
November	2,935	3,414	3,736	3,215	4,454	4,100	4,835	4,604	3,802	3,997	3,378	3,618
December	3,528	4,224	4,866	4,408	4,365	4,226	5,036	4,883	4,851	4,952	4,065	4,678

Continued Claims

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	45,875	45,535	56,107	47,135	48,165	52,265	56,167	60,632	57,513	47,781	54,354	52,211
February	43,966	42,184	49,937	48,102	49,313	56,866	56,942	59,295	56,567	48,151	48,595	46,555
March	42,196	42,478	51,930	53,621	59,540	63,207	53,936	58,121	62,496	57,371	NA*	41,532
April	33,156	33,766	50,960	36,493	38,521	42,379	41,202	50,358	44,463	36,484	34,300	34,927
May	30,115	30,973	32,978	28,913	30,593	36,461	40,259	34,556	31,603	31,079	30,514	25,446
June	21,262	22,781	24,219	31,106	31,912	33,520	29,430	31,675	31,786	26,824	26,803	20,656
July	19,633	24,031	26,446	27,169	25,848	26,980	28,631	30,194	25,500	22,862	22,030	24,331
August	22,048	21,394	20,333	24,322	27,711	29,753	29,528	23,881	23,702	24,425	24,426	20,976
September	16,002	17,486	16,931	22,937	20,279	20,614	20,188	22,763	18,950	17,119	16,430	18,885
October	18,463	21,641	20,852	20,689	20,592	20,779	24,457	22,312	18,075	18,228	19,136	22,845
November	21,990	24,693	26,323	26,202	34,318	35,450	33,400	30,126	27,425	33,293	25,507	27,563
December	28,133	33,386	40,918	42,284	43,370	39,504	41,797	54,332	38,941	37,779	32,538	41,649

NA*=Not Available

Number of Benefit Payments

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	38,828	37,862	47,310	39,185	40,230	43,892	46,397	52,263	48,844	39,631	39,634	44,157
February	39,031	36,613	44,674	42,089	43,553	49,892	49,999	51,972	50,302	42,527	43,041	42,300
March	38,373	37,489	46,559	47,822	53,997	57,122	48,077	49,774	56,524	51,337	NA*	38,609
April	29,382	29,075	45,984	32,480	34,478	37,714	35,887	48,287	40,629	32,406	30,784	28,305
May	26,548	26,895	29,029	25,454	27,140	32,025	34,586	30,813	28,922	24,663	24,671	25,989
June	18,204	19,756	20,937	26,555	27,468	28,577	24,872	25,465	26,924	25,672	25,663	18,179
July	16,592	19,788	22,415	23,128	22,361	23,045	23,850	27,262	21,658	19,275	19,620	20,744
August	18,780	18,057	17,557	20,850	24,147	25,893	25,419	20,988	18,438	20,771	21,829	18,996
September	13,467	14,656	14,222	18,975	17,190	17,481	17,240	19,201	17,717	14,609	14,424	16,323
October	14,834	17,429	16,881	16,966	16,836	17,187	19,978	18,299	14,643	14,873	14,069	19,255
November	17,978	20,340	21,663	21,763	28,347	28,653	27,645	24,558	19,197	27,167	24,669	23,707
December	23,313	28,108	34,024	35,965	37,284	33,389	33,952	46,187	35,547	32,486	28,262	31,932

NA*=Not Available

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report

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TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	4 8	4 8	6.3	5 1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.5	7.6
February	4.9	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.2
March	4 7	4.8	6.3	6.2	7.3	8 0	6.9	7 4	8.5	8 0	8.2	6 6
April	3.6	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	5 2	5.0	7 1	6.0	4.9	4 8	4.7
May	3.1	3.3	3.8	3 1	3.6	4.3	4 8	4 5	4 2	3.8	3.9	4 3
June	2 1	2 4	2.6	3.3	3 6	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4 0	3.0
July	1.9	2.4	2 7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4
August	2 1	2.1	2.1	2 6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	3 4	3.2
September	1 5	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2 2	2 2	2.8
October	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2 3	2.7	2 6	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.2
November	2 1	2.5	2 8	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3 5	2.7	4 2	3 9	3.9
December	2.8	3.5	4 3	4 6	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.9	5.2	5.1	4 6	5 4

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	$135.60	$137.36	$144 61	$143.35	$150.32	$157.40	$161.70	$165.34	$169.06	$173.07	$181.66	$188.67
February	$136.39	$138.80	$144 61	$143.64	$150.76	$157.60	$161.62	$167.68	$169.21	$173.32	$182.60	$190.62
March	$135 59	$141.99	$148.50	$144.22	$151.06	$158.30	$162.26	$168.83	$170.32	$175.65	$184.86	$191.76
April	$135 53	$140.25	$150.56	$142.65	$150.78	$157.89	$161.03	$168.52	$169.25	$175.18	$183.17	$189.65
May	$131.52	$138.23	$145.53	$140.47	$152.14	$156.62	$160.77	$167.99	$167.03	$175.23	$183.09	$187.20
June	$125.83	$136.35	$138.73	$140.70	$149.16	$152.93	$156.45	$165.59	$162.54	$171.76	$179.92	$181.90
July	$122.58	$129.09	$133.40	$139.75	$148.22	$147.86	$154.16	$159.32	$156.69	$166.11	$175.44	$179.10
August	$121.17	$128.13	$130.74	$138.43	$147.11	$147.91	$152.90	$155.77	$155.29	$163.14	$173.13	$184.10
September	$123.63	$131.76	$135.29	$143.88	$150.95	$155.17	$160.39	$164.18	$163.31	$173.91	$180.27	$192.87
October	$126.78	$133.78	$137.15	$142.26	$150.75	$155.15	$158.23	$163.11	$162.69	$175.90	$180.77	$186.23
November	$129.17	$135 60	$140.26	$139.23	$151.20	$153.16	$157.65	$160.63	$159.26	$173.32	$177.61	$184.76
December	$133.71	$139 43	$140 42	$143.65	$156.02	$157.61	$160.01	$166.27	$166.55	$176.18	$176.18	$189.84

Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
January	38.4	25.2	14 0	-1.6	6.3	10.2	5 2	7 4	7.1	7.7	10.0	7.5
February	34.7	29.1	10.0	-1.7	9.8	7.3	7.7	9.2	3.2	9.5	9.4	10 1
March	45.9	27.2	8.8	-1.2	8.5	7.5	9.3	9 4	9.7	10.5	12.1	10.1
April	36.8	28.6	2.5	3.9	11.1	2.6	10.4	7.8	4 8	10.1	10.0	8.7
May	35 2	22.4	-1.3	5.6	11.1	4.5	10.9	4.1	5.3	12.2	9.0	10.3
June	36.1	21.4	3.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	10.6	6.0	3 5	11.9	9 6	13.4
July	30.9	20.8	0.1	7.9	6.8	4 1	11.3	3.0	2.6	14.0	4.6	9.8
August	27.8	19.7	-0.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	10.2	4 6	4.7	11.2	9.4	8.4
September	29.1	19.5	-0.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	10.5	6.1	3.2	11.5	9.6	10.4
October	26.3	18.5	-2.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	10.4	6.1	4 4	10.9	8.5	6.3
November	24 7	16.5	-4.2	9.4	7 6	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.9	9.7	10.0	6.2
December	25.9	16.3	-3.1	7.6	7.4	7 2	8.1	4 2	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.8

Source This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report

Glossary of terms

1.Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2.Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3.Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4.Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5.Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6.Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7.Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8.MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9.LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10.LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11.BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12.CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

Sources of data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

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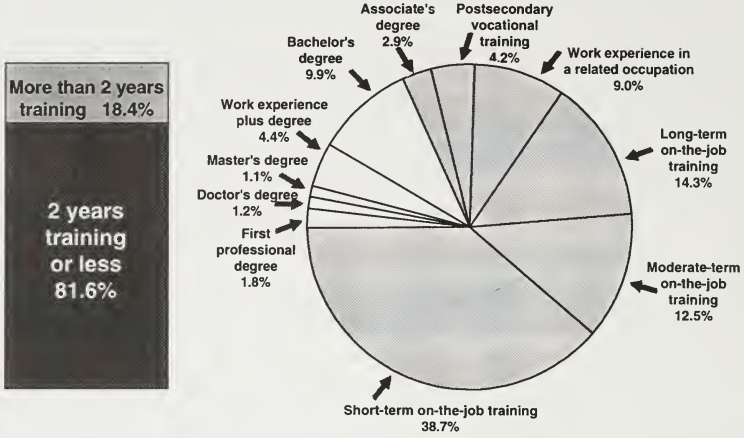
Training Level Required for Montana Jobs

- Based on 1998 Job Estimates -


More than 2 years training 18.4%
2 years training or less 81.6%
Associate's degree 2.9%
Postsecondary vocational training 4.2%
Bachelor's degree 9.9%
Work experience in a related occupation 9.0%
Work experience plus degree 4.4%
Long-term on-the-job training 14.3%
Master's degree 1.1%
Doctor's degree 1.2%
First professional degree 1.8%
Moderate-term on-the-job training 12.5%
Short-term on-the-job training 38.7%

Source: Research & Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor & Industry

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